

Weekly Bureau of Information for All Who Till the Soil or Are Interested in Making Homes

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

All inquiries and communications addressed to The Times-Dispatch will receive prompt attention. This department will appear each Monday, and contributions or suggestions will be welcomed.

Facts for Farmers, Stock Breeders, Poultry Raisers, Orchardists, Truckers and Gardeners—Queries and Answers

STUDY MARKET AND TYPE IN SWINE PRODUCTION

To succeed with swine the farmer must know what are the market requirements and which is the best type of animal for him to produce and feed. Type in swine is shown by the general conformation in the mature form and finished condition. And while many breeds are included in the same type, they may differ widely from each other in such detail as color, shape of head and shape of ears.

At present all of the breeds are included in two types—the **lard** and **bacon**. Breeds that are short-legged, deep, broad and heavy finished, such as the **Poland-China**, **Duroc-Jersey**, **Berkshire**, and **Chester-White**, are known as **lard** hogs. These are largely of American origin and have been developed by selection and continued breeding on a fat-producing ration, made up largely of corn.

Hogs of the **bacon** type, on the other hand, are long, narrow, deep and smooth of body and necessarily thin-skinned. The **Yorkshire** and **Famworth** breeds best illustrate this type. These are of British origin and have been developed on nitrogenous rations, mainly composed of grain, grass and silage.

Comparative experiments show that all breeds do about equally well under similar conditions, and, for feed con-



Well-Bred and Thrifty.

sumed, usually make about the same increase in live weight and growth. The **bacon** hog, however, dresses but from 70 to 75 per cent net of his gross weight. The **lard** hog, on the other hand, dresses from 80 to 85 per cent. As dressing percentage is the most important factor in determining the value of hogs in the great markets of the Central West, it can be seen why the **lard** type is particularly popular in the corn and grain belt states.

As the large packers are able to secure much of their supply of bacon from immature and unfinished **lard** hogs, there is no large and well-established market or demand upon the animals of the strictly **bacon** type. And although conditions are suitable for the production of **bacon** hogs of high quality, their breeding and feeding should not be undertaken with the idea of marketing them in competition with animals of the **lard** type. The **bacon** hog is an excellent source of home-cured pork, and where there is a local or special market demand sufficient to insure a good profit over the cost of production, the raising of **bacon** animals may well be encouraged.

Germs Take to Girls.

"Fathers and mothers, lucky enough to have both boys and girls, know how easily the girls can get themselves, and how the boys disregard, from their earliest childhood, the little girl's hands and face are washed, and she avoids dress stains, comb her hair, and tries to look nice. But even a country boy, up to the age of fourteen, revels in dirt, and looks forward to the Saturday night bath with virtuous content or dread. But country boys do not suffer infectious diseases as much as girls. This was brought out in an investigation made of 5,000 children of all ages and sexes. The mothers themselves were requested to state what diseases their children had had girls had more infections than boys of the same age. This goes to support the modern view that dirt and disease have no necessary relation. It is not the dirt, but the germs, that does harm. It is the germs, that other people's bodies that should be dreaded. The girls encounter infection more than the boys because they are more sociable, meet other children more, and associate with them more intimately than boys do." Thus spoke Dr. B. H. Hill, who has made a study of the subject upon which he speaks.

Care of Ducks.

Ducks, both old and young, should have a dry, comfortable place to stay in at night. If forced to sit on the damp ground they are liable to take cold, and cold is almost certain to ruin. Provide suitable houses if you wish to be successful. The houses need not be very expensive, but they should be substantial, so that they may be used for the same purpose several years in succession.

There is usually some shed or building that can be converted into a duck house at small expense. The only small duck is sent this plan is advisable.

If the roof is good the rest is easy. If the weather boarding is not sufficiently close to keep out draughts, in cold weather, cover the outside with tarred paper or strip with lath.

A board roof is better than an earth roof because the ducks will often stir up the ground, and the earth will be in a manner where there is the least sign of moisture.

In cold weather ducks should be kept in the house because their feet are so tender that when they come in contact with the cold ground they suffer greatly and hobble along as though their backs were broken. However, they should not be kept housed more than is really necessary.

Cement Floors for Dairy Hens.

When laying cement floors, gutters should be laid first with a slight fall to one end. These should be four to six inches deep and fifteen to eighteen inches wide. The distance from gutter to stanchion should be about four feet six inches for ordinary cows. Large cows may need four feet ten inches or five feet, while small heifers require only a four-foot stall. The floor should slope to the gutter from each side. The passage behind the cows should be at least eight feet wide to allow cows to pass without trampling. The floor should be finished with a wooden trowel rather than a steel one, as the latter makes a smooth, slippery finish that is very difficult for the cows to walk on safely. If drains are to be laid to carry off the liquid manure or the water used in washing the floors they must be put in before the floor is laid.

Fresh Air Necessary.

There are various methods used for ventilating poultry houses, but the best and simplest is to allow the fresh air to come in unobstructed except by a muslin screen. Remove the window sash and tack on muslin in its place. Enough air will enter to keep the house dry and sanitary, but there will be no breeze even in very stormy weather.



Properly Fertilized.

DAIRY BARNS AND STABLES: REQUIREMENTS FOR SAME

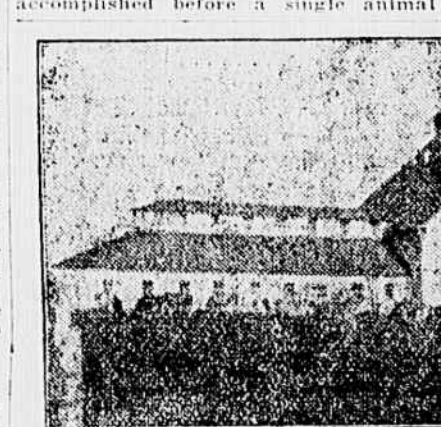
The requirements of a good dairy barn are: 1, suitable and convenient location; 2, adequate shelter and comfortable quarters for stock; 3, special storage room for feed; 4, sanitary construction and good ventilation, such as would be required in any other factory of human food; 5, convenient arrangements requiring the minimum amount of labor to do the necessary work of feeding and cleaning.

It is advisable to have a separate milk house and also that no other animals, hogs especially, be stabled in or near the dairy barn.

Locate the dairy barn, if possible, on high, well-drained ground, so as to admit of perfect drainage, both on the surface and for such underground drains as may be necessary. Locate wherever there can be a good supply of lots for cows, calves, herd bulls, etc., convenient to the barn, and that they will also be well drained.

In feeding, handling and caring for live stock much time may be wasted by unhandy, awkward arrangements. Haymows and feed rooms should be where the feed can be fed easily. It is not considered a good plan, however, to have a hay loft above a dairy stable unless a dust-proof floor is put in.

More than half of the work of keeping a stable clean and sanitary may be accomplished before a single animal



Model But Somewhat Costly Dairy Barn.

is put in by building floors, mangers, stalls, ceilings and walls so that they may be readily washed, swept or disinfected. Concrete is not only more permanent, and therefore cheaper for the floors of a stable, but it is much more cleanly. Every one cannot afford to have stall partitions and stanchion frames made of steel or iron pipe, but if wood must be used, they should be simply and plainly built to afford as little room as possible for dirt and dirt to collect. Walls and ceilings should also be made smooth on the inside. They will be much easier to whitewash, or to difficult to remove. A stable should be disinfected and whitewashed each year.

Plenty of light and fresh air should be provided by putting in large windows on either side of the barn. If the stable faces east and west, the sun should shine in on every part of the stable during each day. These windows may be hinged at the bottom and swung inward so that plenty of fresh air can get in without letting a draft on the cows. A good plan is to remove a few windows in winter and put canvas across the opening. Enough air goes through without causing any direct draft on the cattle.

Years ago Professor L. P. Roberts advocated having a large closed shed adjoining the milking stable, into which the cows could be turned at night in winter. With the cows deborned, the shed well heated and a water trough put in, the cows had practically all the freedom and comfort they would have outdoors in summertime. The plan, while practicable, has not been very generally adopted.

Proper Distance for Planting.

Standard apples, thirty feet apart on each way.

Standard pears and strong growing cherries, twenty feet apart each way.

Duke and Morella cherries, eighteen feet apart.

Plums, peaches, nectarines, sixteen to twenty feet apart.

Dwarf pears, ten to twelve feet apart.

Dwarf apples, ten to twelve feet apart.

Strawberries, rows ten to fifteen feet apart, seven to sixteen feet in rows.

Charcoal for the Chickens.

Charcoal is a health promoter for the fowls. If you will put some ears of corn in a hot oven and let them burn quite black and feed when the grain gets cold enough, you will perhaps be astonished to see how greedily the poultry will partake of the charred corn. Give such a feed every two weeks. We do not mean that the fowls should have to depend on the charred grain for the meal, but an opportunity to eat what they wish from the cob.

Healthy Fowls Pay.

In breeding for eggs, the main requirements are first-class, healthy vigorous stock. Such fowls, well managed and properly fed can not help but produce eggs. We must have vitality and constitution, vigor in fowls that are to be as good as egg machines or as breeders. Only first-class stock should be kept for such purposes.

Family Split.

The early influence of parents upon children is stronger on the farm than in any other surroundings. With all the family grown together as one common interest there is an opportunity to cultivate the unity of family spirit.

BRIEF NOTES THOUGHT OUT BY THE WAYSIDE

Cold drafts are as disastrous in a poultry-house as in any other kind of a house, and should be avoided.

An important consideration in the construction of farm buildings is that of convenience.

The neighborhood where every farmer takes an interest in dragging the roads will soon find itself pulling out of the mire.

"The world owes every man a living." But only after he has earned it.

One poultryman reports excellent results in egg laying from feeding oats. The oats are cooked about a half-hour at night till thoroughly boiling, then placed in the hay box, and biddies have them soft and hot for breakfast.

If a dairy barn is to be built on level ground, set the level of the floors as high as possible, filling in inside the foundation, and then grading from the barn on the outside.

People who will not take the trouble to learn how to take care of fruit trees had better not attempt to grow them.

If the fish eat all the bait off your hooks, don't be discouraged. They'll



Model But Somewhat Costly Dairy Barn.

be all the bigger when you do catch 'em.

Pasture alone will not produce the best pork, but the South can raise all the corn that is necessary to go with it—a fact which the farmers of that section are finding out, but all too slowly.

While the South has more pasture than any other section of the country, perhaps it has not awakened to its value in the hog-raising business. When it does, the farmers down here will be better off.

Many a Virginia farmer who calls his wife his "better half" knows down in his heart that she is the whole thing.

No man, after he has studied the business and become interested, is satisfied with his herd. He wants better, and is determined to have them.

A bunch of sheep will clean up the cornfield in which the stalks are left standing in line shape. They strip off the blades and pick up every kernel of stray corn left on the ground.

Many a man has found, to his sorrow, that cross-bred male animals will, under most circumstances, prove profitable on his farm.

From the manner in which the bulls

FERTILIZING STRAWBERRIES

The strawberry plant, in practice, propagates from runners that form new plants at the nodes. Normally, after the plant sends up flower stems, in the spring, runners do not begin to form to any great extent before the end of the fruiting season. However, by removing the fruit stems early in the season, runners will begin to form earlier. Some growers remove the fruit stems in this way from young plants that have been set in the spring in order to hasten the beginning of runner formation. The results indicate that the practice is a good one.

The fruit stems on runners that come out of buds from the crown of the strawberry plant. It is the opinion of a great many growers that these buds are formed the season before, just as the buds of peaches, apples, etc., are formed. Experience at the agricultural experiment station of Missouri, indicates that the number of fruit stems sent up from any crown can be influenced by spring treatment of the strawberry planting. Thus where strawberries were fertilized with nitrogen, throwing the plants into vigorous growth, runners began earlier, and certainly fewer fruits were borne. Whether this was because of poor pollination or because blossoms were set, it is not possible to say.

Normally there is one crown to each plant. However, if the runners are kept removed, a number of crowns will be formed on each plant, sometimes a large number. Growers in some sections practice removing the runners and causing the formation of a large number of crowns on one plant. This is known as the hill system of culture. This system makes it possible to cultivate the plants both ways, thus reducing the expense of hoeing.

In a hill, however, the plants are grown in what is known as the matted row system; that is, the runners are permitted to form new plants until a row fourteen to twenty inches wide is formed with the plants covering the entire row.

The question of fertilizing strawberries is receiving considerable attention at the present time. The results of several years of careful study and extensive experiments at the Missouri station are herewith given:

Acid phosphate used alone at the rate of 150 pounds to the acre has in five trials out of six, given a profitable increase in the crop. The one soil in which it was not profitably applied was a much richer one than is generally used for strawberries.

In six trials out of seven, acid phosphate used in combination with either superphosphate or dried blood has increased the yield of berries, but obtained when either of these latter substances were used alone. In the one case where it did not increase the yield, the fertilizer was applied in the spring and the nitrogen caused an exceedingly rank plant and weed growth, so that little could be told as to the effect of the phosphorus.

Acid phosphate used in any practical quantities has no injurious effect on the plants, even when it is spread on the foliage.

IMPORTING COUNTRIES TAKE ALL AVAILABLE GRAIN

CHICAGO, March 14.—Importing countries continue to absorb every pound of wheat available and it matters little whether the futures advance or decline. The cash situation continues in favor of the sellers, while the buyer is obliged to meet the views of the former. One of the features of the cash wheat situation has been the refusal of not only buyers but sellers to disclose for publication the actual transactions for foreign shipment from day to day. It is seldom that the full sales are given out for publication during the day in which the sales are made, but they are made public either the next day or two days later.

This subrosa manner of doing business doubtless has been brought about by the sensational price changes in wheat during the past few weeks. Large quantities of wheat have been sold to go out of the various markets of the country, and this is the case especially with the markets on the lakes. It is likely, with the opening of navigation, that there will be a rush of wheat from the interior elevators to points of distribution, as a large part of the grain in the country houses is owned by exporters. Millers' purchases have been comparatively small and stocks of wheat now in their hands are known to be quite large.

The weather in the Argentine Republic is more favorable for the movement of wheat and it is expected that shipments from that country will increase from this time forward. That wheat will come in direct competition with the wheat from North America and India, and it is expected to prove a bearish lot. The Russian wheat now held in the Black Sea, as well as in other positions, may possibly find its way to the exporting countries at no far distant date.

From the manner in which the bulls

in corn have been enabled to hold the price with conditions against them in the matter of big supplies in the visible as well as in the Chicago stocks, and with no demand to speak of for the cash article, there is a possibility of a change for the better. The country is selling no corn to speak of, and as spring farm work will soon be rushing there will be no time for farmers to haul the corn to railway stations and the consequent will be a firmer tone and a possible higher market later on.

VIEW OF EARLY PEACE UNDERGO REVISION

NEW YORK, March 14.—Views of early peace prospects underwent some revision in speculative markets during the past week. Expectation of new war moves with the opening of spring causes quiet and waiting. A fresh tide of merchandise exports lessened apprehension over belligerent reprisals affecting neutral commerce, but the danger that threatening incidents may arise, such as the sinking of the American ship Frye, is borne in mind.

Wheat and cotton responded to renewed export demand and reserves and estimates of reduced grain supplies and to prospects of large production in cotton acreage. Important buying of steel for shipbuilding showed the influence of the foreign trade outlook in yet another direction. Sale to American banks of \$15,000,000 Swiss government notes was made to provide for purchases of commodities here.

Domestic trade prospects were less clearly defined, outside the prosperous grain region. Bank clearings make poor comparisons, the freight year surplus grows and railroad earnings are low. United States Steel's annual orders for March 1 showed a disappointingly small increase. Percentage of oil production to capacity was raised further.

The Supreme Court's annulment of West Virginia's 2-cent fare law gave an impetus to the active campaign by the railroads against State rate limitations. Belief that greater leniency will be shown to railroads is a substantial factor in shaping financial sentiment.

The unqualified success of the New York State bond sale proved the betterment in investment conditions and contributed materially to the growth of confidence. The new German war notes were bought in moderate amounts, rates of exchange on Germany many adding to the attractive interest return.

WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW

NEW YORK, March 14.—Cotton held up well last week, despite much liquidation from the long side, and no little selling, inspired by the belief that a reaction was due.

Bears believed these measures would reduce materially the export movement, which for several months has been the strongest influence on the market. Bulls were encouraged by the

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Grass and Clover, Potatoes, Onion Sets, Peas.

FEED
Horse, Dairy, Poultry.

FERTILIZER
Slag and Bone-meal

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decided firmness of the spots and lack of liberal offerings, despite the large holdings still retained in the interior. Moreover, they believed that should the Danubian line be opened the new Russian business that would result would offset any losses in other directions.

Thursday the market was near the highest levels of the season, and stood at an advance of nearly \$1 a bale for the week on the strongest months. The last of the week the one was easier, with the close at a net gain of 1 to 6 points.

This week will see great uncertainty in the export department, but the more optimistic think the Federal government will come to an understanding with the powers as to neutral commerce, thus removing present uncertainty. A majority of local cotton brokers and traders seem to think the world will not go without cotton as long as it can buy it at cheap prices from the South. It is even predicted by some that Germany will be able to get cotton as long as spinners there are willing to pay the present prices of 17 to 17 1/2 cents a pound in that country for it.

Until the export situation is straightened out traders will find it difficult to get a lone on prices.

W. B. BEVILL, W. C. SAUNDERS, J. M. HENRIKSON, G. P. HARRIS, C. H. BOYCE, D. P. A. Richmond, Va.

Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac R. R. TO AND FROM WASHINGTON AND BEYOND.

Leave Richmond. Arrive Richmond. 6:40 A.M. Byrd St. Sta. 7:00 A.M. Byrd St. Sta. 7:10 A.M. Byrd St. Sta. 7:20 A.M. Byrd St. Sta. 7:30 A.M. Byrd St. Sta. 7:40 A.M. Byrd St. Sta. 7:50 A.M. Byrd St. Sta. 8:00 A.M. Byrd St. Sta. 8:10 A.M. Byrd St. Sta. 8:20 A.M. Byrd St. Sta. 8:30 A.M. Byrd St. Sta. 8:40 A.M. Byrd St. Sta. 8:50 A.M. Byrd St. Sta. 9:00 A.M. Byrd St. Sta. 9:10 A.M. Byrd St. Sta. 9:20 A.M. Byrd St. Sta. 9:30 A.M. Byrd St. Sta. 9:40 A.M. Byrd St. Sta. 9:50 A.M. Byrd St. Sta. 10:00 A.M. Byrd St. Sta. 10:10 A.M. Byrd St. Sta. 10:20 A.M. Byrd St. Sta. 10:30 A.M. Byrd St. Sta. 10:40 A.M. Byrd St. Sta. 10:50 A.M. Byrd St. Sta. 11:00 A.M. Byrd St. Sta. 11:10 A.M. Byrd St. Sta. 11:20 A.M. Byrd St. Sta. 11:30 A.M. Byrd St. Sta. 11:40 A.M. Byrd St. Sta. 11:50 A.M. Byrd St. Sta. 12:00 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 12:10 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 12:20 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 12:30 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 12:40 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 12:50 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 1:00 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 1:10 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 1:20 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 1:30 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 1:40 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 1:50 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 2:00 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 2:10 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 2:20 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 2:30 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 2:40 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 2:50 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 3:00 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 3:10 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 3:20 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 3:30 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 3:40 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 3:50 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 4:00 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 4:10 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 4:20 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 4:30 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 4:40 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 4:50 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 5:00 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 5:10 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 5:20 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 5:30 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 5:40 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 5:50 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 6:00 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 6:10 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 6:20 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 6:30 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 6:40 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 6:50 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 7:00 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 7:10 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 7:20 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 7:30 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 7:40 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 7:50 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 8:00 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 8:10 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 8:20 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 8:30 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 8:40 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 8:50 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 9:00 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 9:10 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 9:20 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 9:30 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 9:40 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 9:50 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 10:00 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 10:10 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 10:20 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 10:30 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 10:40 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 10:50 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 11:00 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 11:10 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 11:20 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 11:30 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 11:40 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 11:50 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 12:00 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 12:10 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 12:20 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 12:30 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 12:40 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 12:50 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 1:00 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 1:10 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 1:20 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 1:30 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 1:40 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 1:50 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 2:00 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 2:10 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 2:20 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 2:30 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 2:40 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 2:50 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 3:00 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 3:10 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 3:20 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 3:30 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 3:40 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 3:50 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 4:00 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 4:10 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 4:20 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 4:30 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 4:40 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 4:50 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 5:00 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 5:10 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 5:20 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 5:30 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 5:40 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 5:50 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 6:00 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 6:10 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 6:20 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 6:30 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 6:40 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 6:50 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 7:00 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 7:10 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 7:20 P.M. Byrd St. Sta. 7:30 P.M.